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Vessels to be Scrapped

Name of vessel.	Where to be scrapped.	Present status of.	Age completed.
Maine.....	Sold to Hitner & Sons, Philadelphia	Now being scrapped at Phila.	June 1, 1901
Missouri.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 30, 1901
<i>Vessels to be Stripped, Ready for Scrapping, but not Scrapped unless so Determined by the Department Later on or upon the Treaty Going into Effect</i>			
Virginia.....	To be sold at Boston navy yard.	Being prepared for sale.	Feb. 15, 1904
New Jersey.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 15, 1904
Rhode Island.....	To be sold, Mare Island.	do.....	Feb. 15, 1904
Georgia.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 15, 1904
Nebraska.....	do.....	do.....	Mar. 7, 1904

During the year ending June 30, 1922, 125 naval vessels were sold. Since the first of July, 1922, 28 additional vessels have been sold. There are now on sale, or in preparation for sale, 58 additional naval vessels.

Except for the battleships listed above, the vessels sold have been disposed of because they were no longer of any naval use. The vessels were mostly small craft, such as submarine chasers, patrol craft, or auxiliary vessels, such as old colliers. In addition to these, the old battleship *Wisconsin* has been sold and the old ships *Ohio* and *Kentucky* are being prepared for sale.

BOOK REVIEWS

ON THE TRAIL OF THE PEACEMAKERS. By *Fred B. Smith*. Macmillan Co., New York. 239 p. \$1.75.

Do the peoples of the leading nations of the earth really desire peace? This is one of the important questions for which the author sought an answer in his recent tour of the world. His findings in various countries may be briefly summarized.

In Japan the peace sentiment is real and strong, but the national thought there has its cross-currents. Many of the Japanese people "are thinking that there is no permanent reason why the brown and yellow races are to be forever subservient to the domineering attitude of the white man."

China, of course, is the most tremendous fact of the Far East. Vast in area and population, still largely inaccessible; vast in undeveloped resources and wealth, and yet vast in poverty; vast in internal troubles, and yet vast in courage—China may easily be rescued from the menace of militarism. Her people are not "by temperament, tradition, or training a soldier-like type," and if given opportunity they will make a real contribution to the peace of the world.

India, of all the countries visited, seemed most restless. Her people are naturally peaceful and docile; and yet one of the chief men of India said to the author, "You are now in the land of the lovers of peace, but in the land of the next great war."

After traveling through Europe for two months, Mr. Smith describes the condition as being a kind of "nervous prostration." If we are to extend any vital help, he believes, we must, "in the first place, remove the fear of war"; "in the second place, persuade Europe to accept the program of co-operation instead of closed borders and isolation."

Great Britain the author calls "the land of unfailing courage," where it is felt that things are headed in the right direction. The British Government, he thinks, will always be very closely related to the peace of the world.

As for America's place in the destiny of nations, he believes that our supreme challenge is to accept "the doctrine of world co-operation instead of international welfare service only and national political isolation."

Thus Mr. Smith concludes that "the sentiment of the world is overwhelmingly against war and in favor of permanent peace," but that "the present methods being applied to settle the issues of the last war are rapidly adjusting the stage scenery for another slaughter of the innocent." Such catastrophe is only to be averted by a world-wide campaign of education that will forever strip the halo of glory from the iron brow of war and set up an open diplomacy which will prevent the stupidity of national leaders plunging whole peoples into the abyss of armed conflict.

Our own judgment is that such vague generalizations may do some good, for they give direction to sentiment. What churchmen may well turn their minds to just now is a little closer analysis of what such words as "isolation," "education," "open diplomacy," "national leaders," and the other rather empty descriptive words and phrases used by this author really mean in terms of current world facts.

THE CONTROL OF AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS. By *Quincy Wright, Ph. D.* MacMillan Company, New York. Pp. I-XXVI, 1-412. Preface, table of cases, index, appendices.

In this work is embodied the essay on "The Control of the Foreign Relations of the United States" with which Dr. Wright won the Henry M. Phillips Prize offered by the American Philosophical Society in 1921. The bottom thought in the author's mind, as he has labored on this volume, is that found in the difficulty stated in a quotation from *The Federalist*, which appears on the title page:

"The qualities indispensable in the management of foreign negotiations point out the Executive as the most fit agent in those transactions, while the vast importance of the trust and the operation of treaties as laws plead strongly for the participation of the whole or a portion of the legislative body in the office of making them."

In the prolonged period in which the country observed the fight between the Senate and President Wilson over the question of ratifying the Treaty of Versailles, renewed and deep attention was given by thinkers to the inherent and the legal mutual obligations of the Executive and the Senate in the handling of treaty relationships. In the midst of that period, Dr. Wright set his mind upon analysis, and upon assembling facts and reasonings that would aid his analysis and that of others similarly interested, at the moment or in the future. The result is an extremely useful volume. Dr. Wright explains that throughout his book he has sought to show that the difficulties occasioned by the conflict between responsibilities determined by international law and powers determined by constitutional law can be solved only by development of constitutional understandings, supplementing constitutional law and indicating the methods through which the organs entrusted with control of foreign relations ought to exercise their discretionary powers to avoid friction. But in the submission of that idea he does more than argue. He produces a wealth of material for the benefit of the careful reader.

In Part One of his book he deals with the nature of the foreign relations power; in Part Two with the position of the foreign relations power under international law; in Part Three with the constitutional limitations upon the foreign relations power; in Part Four with the power to conduct foreign relations under the Constitution; and in Part Five with the understandings of the Constitution. Each of those subjects is divided and subdivided into logically arranged sections that give the argument and the material a satisfactory sequence.

THE CHRISTIAN CRUSADE FOR A WARLESS WORLD. By *Sidney L. Gulick*. The MacMillan Co., New York. Pp. I-XI, 1-197. Appendices.

Dr. Gulick, secretary of the Commission on International Justice and Good-will of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, summarizes and excellently states in this little volume the ideas and the ideals of that organization. Quoting Lloyd-George as saying that if another great war is allowed to come the churches had as well close their doors, Dr. Gulick states the modern necessity for a warless world, and then the moral and practical agencies that can cause realization of it.